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The court all ready to proceed with testimony in the Haddock case. Sixty City special: The crowd in attendance upon the Haddock murder trial was considerably larger than upon the opening day. John Arensdorf, the defendant, accompanied by his wife and children, again appeared, much less agitated and concerned than yesterday. The work of empanelling a jury was resumed at once. At noon, after the state had exhausted all its peremptory challenges and the defense all but one, a jury was agreed upon and accepted by both the state and defense. The jury is regarded favorably. The majority are foreigners. A most noticeable feature is the fact that all but one are farmers, most of them thrifty and in comfortable circumstances, well liked and excellent men.

The largest crowd since the case opened was present at the afternoon session, every inch of standing room being taken. H. J. Taylor read the indictment for murder against Arensdorf by the grand jury, and also those against the conspirators. Mr. Taylor gave a careful resume of the line of evidence that the state expected to follow, including the historic meeting of saloon men and the action decided upon there. Arensdorf and others were appointed to carry out the behests of the union. A private meeting was held, and Triebler states that he had two Germans hired to "do up" witnesses. Arensdorf promised to give these men \$700 or more for doing the work. He further suggested the advisability of blowing up Haddock's house. Upon the following Monday, the day of the murder, Haddock had to arrange a trip to Greenville that evening. Movements of the conspirators, and all that they planned and arranged while the fatal trip was being made by Haddock and Turner to Greenville, will be brought out. Before Haddock returned to the lively barn Biemack and Grand were at the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets, where they met Triebler and others. Triebler told them to go to the corner of Water and Fourth streets, and watch for the return of the buggy and minister. When the buggy was yet absent, there appeared near this same corner the men whose names are on the indictments. Some of them entered a close hack and were driven to Greenville, where they made vigorous inquiries for Haddock. Then they returned to the city. Haddock, however, was on the street making inquiries for Haddock. Taylor then recited the instance of intercepting a hack on Fourth, near Pearl street, with which the public is familiar. The return of the buggy was announced by special messenger. Several men then came out of Haddock's house, and among them the number, Arensdorf said: "Let's go and see what there is." They went in irregular order, and when near the corner of Water and Fourth streets assembled the ten men whose names are on the indictment. Haddock left the stable and started for the Columbia house corner. The two henchmen were there, Grand standing near the fence, but by reason of drinks taken they seemed incompetent to do the work promised. As Haddock advanced the ten defendants were there. John Arensdorf spoke, "You drunken Dutchmen, we do not need you." Haddock, however, was brought to Water street. Out from that crowd marched John Arensdorf, and at his side was Henry Peters, and just as they were about to pass, John Arensdorf turned, and with his revolver shot. Mr. Haddock staggered and fell. A fitting finale of the exciting scene was the lynching of the woman who had taken so unimportant part in the affair. For hours the streets were wild with enraged citizens, but at a late hour to-night no violence had been offered the dead doctor's wife.

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Immediately after the shooting, Marion Hart, the father of the girl, rushed up to the top of the building, and kicking in the door, he went to see that a good clean job had been done, and that the villain will not return to life. The corpse was then removed to the undertaker's rooms, where large crowds gathered to take a look at the dead ravisher. At this time Mrs. Randall, the wife of the dead man, and implicated with him in the crime, remained in the court room under a guard of officers, as it was feared that the infuriated crowd outside would lynch her if she attempted to leave the building. Finally, however, a carriage was sent for the woman, and accompanied by officers, was driven rapidly to her boarding house. The mob, on hearing of it, immediately started in pursuit, and gathered about the house where she was stopping five hundred strong. Their curses were loud and deep, and it became evident to the officers that unless they could be spirited out of town another tragedy would occur. Not a man could be found in Hastings who would help guard the woman, and the sheriff was obliged to send to Howard to secure twenty-five men to help keep back the mob. When the Howard contingent arrived they were all sworn in as deputy sheriffs and it was resolved to take Mrs. Randall to Grand Island under guard. A two-horse carriage was accordingly secured and stationed about two blocks away from the house. Mrs. Randall then donned a nightgown and changed coat, and in this disguise left the house in the company of the officers. They managed to elude the vigilance of the mob, and entering the carriage the woman was driven rapidly away with the guards in attendance. It was some time before the crowd surrounding the house were aware of Mrs. Randall's departure, and when her escape was made known their fury was unbounded. About a dozen mounted men, fully armed, started in pursuit of the fugitive, bound, if possible, to overtake her and end her life. Their plans, however, failed, as the woman had too much of a start, although an accident nearly gave them a chance to wreak their vengeance. When about five miles from Grand Island one of the horses attached to the carriage in which Mrs. Randall was riding suddenly dropped dead, and in order to proceed it was necessary for the officers to borrow a fresh animal from John Kraft, a farmer living near where the accident occurred. It was shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning

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A SATISFACTORY CHOICE. The New Commissioners Well Qualified for the Work Before Them. Washington special: The personnel of the inter-state commerce commission was the chief topic of conversation here to-day, and as a general thing the composition of the commission seems to give satisfaction. The high character and competence, and special fitness of the five gentlemen for the work before them is generally admitted and is considered ample compensation for the long delay in appointing them, and the president is freely credited with having brought one of the most difficult tasks he has yet encountered to a gratifying and successful conclusion. The critic this evening in this connection, while commenting editorially on the composition of the commission, doubtless reflects the opinion of fair-minded men of all parties, in saying: "The president has done wisely, as a matter of self-defense, in selecting commissioners on the basis of merit and thus relieving himself of responsibility in a greater degree than he could have done by appointments based in a greater degree upon political or personal considerations."

The organization of the commission is the next thing looked for. The commissioners of the members were signed by the president to-day and are expected they will meet in Washington in a few days and organize and get ready for the delicate and difficult duties before them, and which will begin on the 5th of next month, the date on which the inter-state commerce law goes into effect. Four of the commissioners are at their homes and will require time to close up their present business affairs. One, who is in Washington, desires to return to his home and settle up some personal matters. The delay on the part of the commissioners in getting together and organizing is not as serious as the delay which it is feared will grow out of the selection of quarters and clerks, and the performance of the duties of correspondence before the commission can take intelligent action on any of the problems that are sure to be thrust upon it.

The gravest and most fundamental questions have arisen under the new law, and upon these it is of the utmost importance that the commission should clearly define its position before proceeding with its work. To members of the commission, at least, have probably as yet given very little attention to these questions. The questions referred to are of the most delicate character. In the first place it is disputed whether the law applies to shipments made from one point to another within a state or only to those from one state to another. The construction of the clause, "under like circumstances and condition," the clause in the act, is also a subject of dispute. Other phrases used in the act, and provisions made by it, are so variously construed by the constitutional lawyers that one construction would reduce the effects of the new law in the most important character, while another would lead to a complete reversal of the commercial conditions and transportation methods and affect every branch of trade and every interest throughout the United States. While it is generally believed that the commission is so constituted as to secure conservative rulings on these questions, it is conceded that many points of vast importance are in doubt.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission for the first year of its existence, while other expenses incidental to it are to be met out of other appropriations for the interior department. The salaries of five commissioners are \$7,500, an increase of \$2,500 over the salaries of the commissioners of the interstate commerce act, leaving about \$50,000 to be expended for assistance, clerical services, etc. This represents a large clerical and official force to be appointed in such a manner, at such rates and for such duties as the commissioners see fit, but subject, in every instance, to the approval of the secretary of the interior. A large and important bureau will undoubtedly be rapidly organized.

Information has been received that thousands of communications, inquiries, complaints, etc., are ready to be poured upon the commission whenever it is ready to receive them. A gentleman well qualified to speak recently told the president that a house full of such documents was ready for mailing as soon as the commission organized.

A PROSPECTIVE DISPUTE. The United States and Canada Both After Valuable Mining Lands. Ottawa (Ont.) special: The discovery of the gold deposits in British Columbia close to the imaginary boundary line between that province and Alaska, it is feared, may lead to serious trouble if the actual boundary is not defined before any attempt is made to develop these valuable finds. In view of the valuable discovery of gold in the Pacific province the Dominion government has decided on sending out a party to make a geological survey of that part of that country in which mineral has been found, and to ascertain as nearly as possible to whom they belong—whether to the United States or the Dominion. The party will, it is agreed, leave here for the Yukon district in April. Dr. Bell, assistant foreman of the geological survey, believes the valuable mining land between the head water of the Lewis river and Mount St. Elias will become a source of dispute between the United States and Canada on account of the indefinite boundary line. Referring to the country between the Lewis river and Mount St. Elias, which lies directly west of it, which abounds in silver, copper, lead and iron ore, Dr. Bell says the Americans have got ahead of Canada in the territorial deal, and the Dominion must look forward quickly to keep the Lewis river and the Yukon valley territory which he maintains, properly belongs to Canada. An effort will be made during the coming session of parliament to secure an appropriation to commence a survey of the British Columbia boundary in the hope that the United States government will co-operate and definitely settle the boundary line and thus remove all possibility of dispute.

ANOTHER BOND CALL. Washington special: The acting secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued the 148th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds designated will be paid at the treasury on or before the 1st day of May, 1887, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Charge that the Law is Being Evidently Enforced.

Washington special: Civil Service Commissioners Edgerton and Oberly both deny the truth of the published reports that the heads of executive departments are, or have been, systematically evading the civil service laws by appointing confidential clerks and promoting clerks without competitive examinations. Mr. Oberly says they found some cases in which appointments and promotions were made without compliance with the provisions of the law, but in nearly every case of this kind it has been demonstrated by investigation that the appointment was made by the heads of the departments, and in every case where the attention of the proper officials was called to the matter it has been promptly rectified. In some cases these appointments have grown out of a misapprehension of the law, but immediately upon the publication of the law the power being called to the attention of the act by the commission, that construction has been accepted and the appointment or promotion corrected. The official head of the Grand Army of the Republic submitted a list of forty-eight appointments in the interior department which it was complained were made in violation of the civil service law. The commission took this list and investigated the matter and found that all but six were appointed in pursuance of, and in compliance with, the provisions of the law, and these six they have not yet been able to locate. If it shall be found that the six persons are on the roll the commissioners believe it will be developed that they are there lawfully. Among the appointments included in the Grand Army list are the confidential clerks of Secretary Lamar and the assistant points in the interior. The civil service commissioners hold that there is no question as to the right of such officials to appoint their confidential secretaries without competitive examination.

AN UNGUARDED TREASURY. Washington special: The press dispatches have announced the fact that the officials of the treasury have given orders that several men who made frequent visits to the vaults should no longer be admitted. These men have been lingering around the department for some time, and it was feared that their designs upon the wealth which was stored in the cellar was not altogether a proper one. The department has for some time past allowed visitors into the vaults between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock each day. The enormous silver storehouse is literally packed full; there is not room for even another bag, and naturally the sight of this vast amount of bullion attracts the curiosity of inquisitive visitors. It is a great many years since an attempt was made to rob the treasury and no one has ever tried to carry off the gold stored there since the late war.

Beyond twenty-five or thirty watchmen who are employed to watch the building when the clerks are gone there is absolutely no protection whatever against robbers, and it is doubtful if any is needed. It is possible that a gang of thieves might secretly enter the vaults in the building and perhaps they might be able to break into some of the smaller vaults, but the exposed position of the building would make it an exceedingly dangerous undertaking, and it is hardly likely that any thief would have the hardihood to attempt it. The night watch is not watched from the outside causes no comment whatever from people who know how things are conducted in this country, but the English visitors to the capital always wonder why a squad of soldiers are not detailed to parade in front of the treasury building by day and by night.

The execution took place inside of a high and tight board enclosure in the jail yard and was witnessed by about fifty people. There were probably 300 people outside, but this number was more than doubled as soon as it was known that the execution had taken place. A company of the National guards under Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Hall acted as guards and did their duty well. They kept the crowd back a distance of about 60 feet from the enclosure. There was no unseemly proceeding in connection with the execution. The officials did their duty in a creditable manner. Marion was self-possessed from first to last and seemed to be the coolest man present. His last words were given in a steady and strong voice and he met death without flinching.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME. In April, 1872, Jackson Marion and wife and John Cameron started from Jackson county, Kansas, for Gage county, Nebraska, Cameron having a span of bay mares, wagon and harness, and Marion having a team of mules, wagon and harness. They arrived in due time at the place where Warren, who was Mrs. Cameron's mother, living near Liberty, Gage county, staying there until about May 2, when Cameron and Marion with the two teams started west to work on the St. Joe & Denver railroad near Steele City, Neb.

On May 5, Marion returned to Mrs. Warren's home, leaving the two teams with Cameron's trunk and wearing Cameron's boots. Said he had bought Cameron's outfit and that he had gone on farther west with a party of railroaders. Marion said he (Marion) could not make railroading pay and so he returned to Warren. The next day, thinking that all was well, straight, began questioning Marion about his whereabouts and finally accused him of killing Cameron. The place grew very hot for him but before any action was taken he had fled for parts unknown. About this time relatives of Cameron, becoming uneasy at his long absence, began to make inquiry. They traced him to Mrs. Warren's and his starting west from there, but could find no subsequent trace of him. They finally gave up the search and it was not until the following March, 1873, that another chapter was opened. At this time word was received by the coroner of Gage county that the skeleton and clothing of a man had been found on Indian creek, fifteen miles southwest of Beatrice. The remains were brought to Beatrice and inquired after, the body being recognized as that of John Cameron, and that he was killed by Jack Marion. Some effort was then made to find Marion, but without success. In December 1882, nearly eleven years after the crime had been committed, Marion was seen at the county jail at Sedalia, Chautauque county, Kansas, where he was awaiting trial for stealing, by a man who had formerly lived in Gage county, and who knew that he was accused of the Cameron murder. He informed the Sheriff at Sedalia, who immediately wrote to Captain Herron, sheriff of Gage county, appraising him of what he had heard. Mr. Herron at once went to Sedalia, and after a short stay there, he returned to Marion denied ever having been in Nebraska or having the name of Marion. His release was secured from the Sedalia jail, and he was lodged in the Beatrice jail December 29, 1882, where he has been ever since.

The St. Petersburg Gazette declares that the relations between Russia and Germany are the best, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. The governor of Nebraska has commissioned Buffalo Bill as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

THE CRUISER WHICH IS TO REVOLUTIONIZE NAVAL WARFARE. The Navy Department at Washington has just completed, says a special to The World, the drawing of a contract with the Pneumatic Dynamo Gun Company, of New York, for the construction of a dynamite steel cruiser, to be completed by June 1. If this vessel is all that is claimed for it then the harbor of New York will be safe from any foreign fleet. The work on this vessel will be hastened on account of possible complications between this country and England. Congress authorized the construction of this vessel last year, but very little has been said about it, and the fact that the department has completed the arrangements for its building is not generally known.

This vessel is to carry three dynamite guns, each capable of throwing with accuracy 200 pounds of dynamite a distance of one thousand feet. The contract provides that each gun shall be capable of being discharged once in two minutes. These are to be guns of ten and one-half inch caliber. The company has promised to make them twelve feet long. If the guns are of that capacity they will be capable of throwing 400 pounds of dynamite, which would be sufficient to blow up the largest vessel known to any modern navy. The contract specifies that the vessel shall have a capacity of twenty knots an hour, which means twenty-three miles of speed. There are very few vessels of great capacity capable of making any such speed. None of the heavy armored vessels of modern times will be capable of running away from this new cruiser. She is to be 230 feet long, 26 feet breadth of beam, with 7½ feet draught and 3,300 horse-power.

The Government contracts to pay for her \$350,000. The company has given bond to carry out this contract. If the vessel does not reach the speed named she will not be accepted. The contract also specifies that the guns are to be fired with safety and accuracy at objects one mile distant as another condition of acceptance. The company is confident it will be able to fulfill the right letter of the contract. The plan of the vessel is favorably reported by a naval board and by the Secretary of the Navy. Although the contract was made with the Pneumatic Dynamo Gun Company, the boat will be constructed by the General Electric Company. Naval officers think this vessel will revolutionize the naval systems of the world. If the experiment of her construction is successful modern navies will be rendered useless. A few such vessels would protect the coast against the combined navies of the world.

THEY MUST FIGHT OR DISARM. Views of an American Observer of Passing Events in European Countries. A Washington special to The New York World says: Mr. Nathaniel Page, a well-known Washingtonian, whose business takes him to Europe nearly every year, has just returned. He is an experienced and critical observer. Being asked to-day what was his opinion concerning the prospects of any European war, he said:

"It appears to me that there is bound to be either war or disarmament very soon, and as the fighting forces of the various European nations continue to be increased and equipped as fast and as largely as the utmost resources of the governments will permit, the probability of such a conflict is more likely than a sudden retreat after such preparations have been made for war. I suppose there are not less than ten millions of soldiers armed and ready for conflict in Europe to-day. The very existence of such armies makes continued peace impossible. Where the outbreak may occur it is hard to say, but all the Governments of Europe are so entangled in alliances and counter-alliances that it is very hard to tell where or by whom the first gun is fired. All Europe will be involved in the conflagration. The mainspring of the whole disturbance is also pretty hard to define. But it seems to me that the most probable cause of the present situation is the necessity felt by monarchial governments to engage their people in war with foreigners in order to prevent a movement for the overthrow of the Government at home."

"How do the United States stand in European estimation?" "There is one thing that amazes Europeans, the rapidity with which the Government of the United States has been paying off its public debt. A public debt in Europe is hardly ever reduced. Generally it is on the increase. For years the public debt of England has been so large that the interest on the government loans amounts to about one-half of the public expenditure. The maintenance of the army and navy, roughly speaking, is the other half. And as the public debt is the accumulated legacy of past wars it may be expected to grow. The interest on the debt is paid for blood shed in the past and for readiness to shed blood in the present. The expenses of the civil administration are inconceivable in comparison."

ARBOR DAY IN NEBRASKA. The governor has issued a proclamation to the people of the state of Nebraska, as follows:

By our statute Arbor Day this year falls on Friday, the 22d of April. This is also a holiday. I invite the attention of the people of Nebraska to the observance of this day, and urge them to spend it in the most appropriate manner by devoting themselves to tree planting on that day. The rapidity with which our forests in this country are denuded of trees is a subject of the most serious import to all the people, and the most effective way of counteracting the effects is by tree planting. When one contemplates the fact that Nebraska to-day, here and there dotted with groves, and contrasts it with what it was when our prairies were treeless, no argument will be needed to convince any one of the vast and beneficial results of this most wise and far-sighted practice. The enhanced value of lands resulting from the custom, in the establishment of which Nebraska has taken the lead, is more than a sufficient compensation for the labor. The increased value of lands cannot be over-estimated, and it should be borne in mind that in planting trees the people are accomplishing most valuable results, not only for the present but for the future generations. While forests are being destroyed, forests should be made to grow. I trust every citizen in the state will appreciate the importance of devoting at least one day in the year to the planting of trees. Let soldiers plant trees at the graves of deceased comrades, and let cemeteries be ornamented with trees. Let all lawns and grounds surrounding dwellings be beautified with trees. Let April 22d be thus devoted to this cause, and the blessings resulting from it will be experienced far into the future.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO DANA. London dispatch: Gladstone cabled the following message to Charles A. Dana, New York, in acknowledgment of the cable dispatch sent him by Dana to inform him of the endorsement of his Irish policy by the mass meeting of citizens at Cooper union Monday:

"I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which from the first we have received from, as I believe, a large majority of the American people in our efforts to secure just measures of good government for Ireland—a sympathy which I am sure will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its coming consummation."

The fruit-season in southern Arizona is a month ahead of California, and nearly three months in advance of the seasons in the eastern states.

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A SATISFACTORY CHOICE. The New Commissioners Well Qualified for the Work Before Them. Washington special: The personnel of the inter-state commerce commission was the chief topic of conversation here to-day, and as a general thing the composition of the commission seems to give satisfaction. The high character and competence, and special fitness of the five gentlemen for the work before them is generally admitted and is considered ample compensation for the long delay in appointing them, and the president is freely credited with having brought one of the most difficult tasks he has yet encountered to a gratifying and successful conclusion. The critic this evening in this connection, while commenting editorially on the composition of the commission, doubtless reflects the opinion of fair-minded men of all parties, in saying: "The president has done wisely, as a matter of self-defense, in selecting commissioners on the basis of merit and thus relieving himself of responsibility in a greater degree than he could have done by appointments based in a greater degree upon political or personal considerations."

The organization of the commission is the next thing looked for. The commissioners of the members were signed by the president to-day and are expected they will meet in Washington in a few days and organize and get ready for the delicate and difficult duties before them, and which will begin on the 5th of next month, the date on which the inter-state commerce law goes into effect. Four of the commissioners are at their homes and will require time to close up their present business affairs. One, who is in Washington, desires to return to his home and settle up some personal matters. The delay on the part of the commissioners in getting together and organizing is not as serious as the delay which it is feared will grow out of the selection of quarters and clerks, and the performance of the duties of correspondence before the commission can take intelligent action on any of the problems that are sure to be thrust upon it.

The gravest and most fundamental questions have arisen under the new law, and upon these it is of the utmost importance that the commission should clearly define its position before proceeding with its work. To members of the commission, at least, have probably as yet given very little attention to these questions. The questions referred to are of the most delicate character. In the first place it is disputed whether the law applies to shipments made from one point to another within a state or only to those from one state to another. The construction of the clause, "under like circumstances and condition," the clause in the act, is also a subject of dispute. Other phrases used in the act, and provisions made by it, are so variously construed by the constitutional lawyers that one construction would reduce the effects of the new law in the most important character, while another would lead to a complete reversal of the commercial conditions and transportation methods and affect every branch of trade and every interest throughout the United States. While it is generally believed that the commission is so constituted as to secure conservative rulings on these questions, it is conceded that many points of vast importance are in doubt.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission for the first year of its existence, while other expenses incidental to it are to be met out of other appropriations for the interior department. The salaries of five commissioners are \$7,500, an increase of \$2,500 over the salaries of the commissioners of the interstate commerce act, leaving about \$50,000 to be expended for assistance, clerical services, etc. This represents a large clerical and official force to be appointed in such a manner, at such rates and for such duties as the commissioners see fit, but subject, in every instance, to the approval of the secretary of the interior. A large and important bureau will undoubtedly be rapidly organized.

Information has been received that thousands of communications, inquiries, complaints, etc., are ready to be poured upon the commission whenever it is ready to receive them. A gentleman well qualified to speak recently told the president that a house full of such documents was ready for mailing as soon as the commission organized.

A PROSPECTIVE DISPUTE. The United States and Canada Both After Valuable Mining Lands. Ottawa (Ont.) special: The discovery of the gold deposits in British Columbia close to the imaginary boundary line between that province and Alaska, it is feared, may lead to serious trouble if the actual boundary is not defined before any attempt is made to develop these valuable finds. In view of the valuable discovery of gold in the Pacific province the Dominion government has decided on sending out a party to make a geological survey of that part of that country in which mineral has been found, and to ascertain as nearly as possible to whom they belong—whether to the United States or the Dominion. The party will, it is agreed, leave here for the Yukon district in April. Dr. Bell, assistant foreman of the geological survey, believes the valuable mining land between the head water of the Lewis river and Mount St. Elias will become a source of dispute between the United States and Canada on account of the indefinite boundary line. Referring to the country between the Lewis river and Mount St. Elias, which lies directly west of it, which abounds in silver, copper, lead and iron ore, Dr. Bell says the Americans have got ahead of Canada in the territorial deal, and the Dominion must look forward quickly to keep the Lewis river and the Yukon valley territory which he maintains, properly belongs to Canada. An effort will be made during the coming session of parliament to secure an appropriation to commence a survey of the British Columbia boundary in the hope that the United States government will co-operate and definitely settle the boundary line and thus remove all possibility of dispute.

ANOTHER BOND CALL. Washington special: The acting secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued the 148th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds designated will be paid at the treasury on or before the 1st day of May, 1887, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

The St. Petersburg Gazette declares that the relations between Russia and Germany are the best, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. The governor of Nebraska has commissioned Buffalo Bill as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

THE CRUISER WHICH IS TO REVOLUTIONIZE NAVAL WARFARE. The Navy Department at Washington has just completed, says a special to The World, the drawing of a contract with the Pneumatic Dynamo Gun Company, of New York, for the construction of a dynamite steel cruiser, to be completed by June 1. If this vessel is all that is claimed for it then the harbor of New York will be safe from any foreign fleet. The work on this vessel will be hastened on account of possible complications between this country and England. Congress authorized the construction of this vessel last year, but very little has been said about it, and the fact that the department has completed the arrangements for its building is not generally known.

This vessel is to carry three dynamite guns, each capable of throwing with accuracy 200 pounds of dynamite a distance of one thousand feet. The contract provides that each gun shall be capable of being discharged once in two minutes. These are to be guns of ten and one-half inch caliber. The company has promised to make them twelve feet long. If the guns are of that capacity they will be capable of throwing 400 pounds of dynamite, which would be sufficient to blow up the largest vessel known to any modern navy. The contract specifies that the vessel shall have a capacity of twenty knots an hour, which means twenty-three miles of speed. There are very few vessels of great capacity capable of making any such speed. None of the heavy armored vessels of modern times will be capable of running away from this new cruiser. She is to be 230 feet long, 26 feet breadth of beam, with 7½ feet draught and 3,300 horse-power.

The Government contracts to pay for her \$350,000. The company has given bond to carry out this contract. If the vessel does not reach the speed named she will not be accepted. The contract also specifies that the guns are to be fired with safety and accuracy at objects one mile distant as another condition of acceptance. The company is confident it will be able to fulfill the right letter of the contract. The plan of the vessel is favorably reported by a naval board and by the Secretary of the Navy. Although the contract was made with the Pneumatic Dynamo Gun Company, the boat will be constructed by the General Electric Company. Naval officers think this vessel will revolutionize the naval systems of the world. If the experiment of her construction is successful modern navies will be rendered useless. A few such vessels would protect the coast against the combined navies of the world.

THEY MUST FIGHT OR DISARM. Views of an American Observer of Passing Events in European Countries. A Washington special to The New York World says: Mr. Nathaniel Page, a well-known Washingtonian, whose business takes him to Europe nearly every year, has just returned. He is an experienced and critical observer. Being asked to-day what was his opinion concerning the prospects of any European war, he said:

"It appears to me that there is bound to be either war or disarmament very soon, and as the fighting forces of the various European nations continue to be increased and equipped as fast and as largely as the utmost resources of the governments will permit, the probability of such a conflict is more likely than a sudden retreat after such preparations have been made for war. I suppose there are not less than ten millions of soldiers armed and ready for conflict in Europe to-day. The very existence of such armies makes continued peace impossible. Where the outbreak may occur it is hard to say, but all the Governments of Europe are so entangled in alliances and counter-alliances that it is very hard to tell where or by whom the first gun is fired. All Europe will be involved in the conflagration. The mainspring of the whole disturbance is also pretty hard to define. But it seems to me that the most probable cause of the present situation is the necessity felt by monarchial governments to engage their people in war with foreigners in order to prevent a movement for the overthrow of the Government at home."

"How do the United States stand in European estimation?" "There is one thing that amazes Europeans, the rapidity with which the Government of the United States has been paying off its public debt. A public debt in Europe is hardly ever reduced. Generally it is on the increase. For years the public debt of England has been so large that the interest on the government loans amounts to about one-half of the public expenditure. The maintenance of the army and navy, roughly speaking, is the other half. And as the public debt is the accumulated legacy of past wars it may be expected to grow. The interest on the debt is paid for blood shed in the past and for readiness to shed blood in the present. The expenses of the civil administration are inconceivable in comparison."

ARBOR DAY IN NEBRASKA. The governor has issued a proclamation to the people of the state of Nebraska, as follows:

By our statute Arbor Day this year falls on Friday, the 22d of April. This is also a holiday. I invite the attention of the people of Nebraska to the observance of this day, and urge them to spend it in the most appropriate manner by devoting themselves to tree planting on that day. The rapidity with which our forests in this country are denuded of trees is a subject of the most serious import to all the people, and the most effective way of counteracting the effects is by tree planting. When one contemplates the fact that Nebraska to-day, here and there dotted with groves, and contrasts it with what it was when our prairies were treeless, no argument will be needed to convince any one of the vast and beneficial results of this most wise and far-sighted practice. The enhanced value of lands resulting from the custom, in the establishment of which Nebraska has taken the lead, is more than a sufficient compensation for the labor. The increased value of lands cannot be over-estimated, and it should be borne in mind that in planting trees the people are accomplishing most valuable results, not only for the present but for the future generations. While forests are being destroyed, forests should be made to grow. I trust every citizen in the state will appreciate the importance of devoting at least one day in the year to the planting of trees. Let soldiers plant trees at the graves of deceased comrades, and let cemeteries be ornamented with trees. Let all lawns and grounds surrounding dwellings be beautified with trees. Let April 22d be thus devoted to this cause, and the blessings resulting from it will be experienced far into the future.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO DANA. London dispatch: Gladstone cabled the following message to Charles A. Dana, New York, in acknowledgment of the cable dispatch sent him by Dana to inform him of the endorsement of his Irish policy by the mass meeting of citizens at Cooper union Monday:

"I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which from the first we have received from, as I believe, a large majority